

NO HOME RULE FOR THEM.  
PEERS OVERWHELM THE BILL.  
REJECTED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY  
MORE THAN TEN TO ONE.

A GREAT THROU AT THE FINAL SCENE.  
CONSERVATIVES BALKED IN THEIR PLAN FOR  
AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION—LORD  
SALISBURY CLOSES THE DEBATE IN A  
LONG AND ELOQUENT SPEECH FOR  
REJECTION—THE VOTE ON DE-  
VISION 40 TO 41—SCENES  
OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

London, Sept. 8.—The House of Lords rejected the Home Rule bill to-night by a vote of 41 to 40.

Although it was generally understood that the bill would be rejected to-night, the House did not fill up until after the dinner hour, popular interest centering in the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was not expected to rise until toward midnight. In the mean time Baron Haldry, Baron Herschell, Baron Monkswell and the Bishop of Ely had spoken to half empty benches. After 6 o'clock the scene outside and inside the House lived up as members and visitors began streaming in. The peeresses, strangers and diplomatic galleries showed few vacant seats.

LAWYERS IN PLINY.  
Consistently occupying a portion of the area of the House were twenty-two bishops attired in their capacious robes with lawn sleeves. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford and all the notable Church dignitaries were present. Members of the House of Commons crowded the access and standing room around the throne. The lobbies held so many people that they were impassable until the policy received orders to clear them.

Outside of the Parliament Houses organized hands from Conservative workmen's clubs, specially formed to invite a jubilant demonstration on the rejection of the Home Rule bill, began to assemble at 10 o'clock. Some hint of their intention having reached the Radical workmen's clubs and Irish societies, small detachments of these soon appeared on the scene. As a brawl was feared, the police, having been reinforced, broke up the different groups and kept them moving. Many of the Tory club men, finding their ovation scheme balked, went away, and the crowd outside diminished as time passed without the announcement of a division.

The debate in the House reached the acme of dullness in the Earl of Morley's maunderings against the bill. Several other peers were on the roll to speak, but a sense of weariness affected them as well as the House generally. No Lord Salisbury, seizing a chance during a momentary pause, rose at 10:30 o'clock, amid rapturous cheers, and began his speech.

LORD SALISBURY'S CLOSING SPEECH.  
Lord Salisbury said he felt that there was some satisfaction in occupying the position he did, that of the last person to speak against Home Rule in the course of the present session. But although it was a position of much distinction, it had many inconveniences. In particular, the ground of debate had already been so fully occupied that there was little room left for him to say. Throughout the debate one question constantly present in his mind was: Why had the Government introduced such a bill? On this point the House had received no sufficient enlightenment. Some peers who had defended the bill had made a few speeches without much reference to the real nature of the bill.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, had virtually told them that he did not quite believe with the Government on one subject. In dealing with the retention of Irish members at Westminster—which was an outrage on England so enormous and so grotesque that it was a surprise that it had ever found a place in a proposal emanating from a responsible Government—the Lord Chancellor had declared that he was not inclined to associate himself with so desperate a clause, but would prefer some other arrangement. Then, in dealing with the abandonment of the landfills, the Lord Chancellor had admitted that their fate would be terrible, but said that they had brought it on themselves. Finally, the Lord Chancellor had finished his account of his own intellectual position by protesting with a vigor intellectual sinners against anyone desiring to know the real opinion of any Cabinet member upon a Cabinet bill.

HIS RESPECTS TO LORD ROSBURY.  
The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Rosbury) also had avoided the burning subjects underlying the Government's policy. The problem which the Foreign Secretary seemed to have set himself to solve was how in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in the future; and he had solved the problem with absolute success. (Laughter.) The Foreign Secretary had surrounded the dawn of the history of Gladstone's Home Rule in 1885 with a brilliant atmosphere of legend that would doubtless delight poetic critics in the future. He had implied that in 1885 the Conservatives had suddenly interrupted the current of coercive legislation, and had cut the ground from under the feet of the Liberals, rendering it impossible for them to assume that policy in the future. But in June, 1885, when the division was taken that terminated the existence of the then Liberal Government, they had not produced a single clause reviving or perpetuating coercion. During the short subsequent period in which the Conservatives had held office their intention was announced to strengthen the Irish criminal law. Those, therefore, who had professed a change of opinion because the Conservatives had not been sufficiently prompt in enforcing the criminal law had made most miserable excuses.

Much had been said of the benefits of autonomous government; but had there been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send eighty members to the Imperial Parliament, representing no interest in England, and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of the laws which Parliament passed? The absurdity of such a position was enough to send a man to bed. How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of eighty members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiation with the Ministers? Would these men, sent by Archbishop Walsh, be quiet on questions of religion and education?

A POLICY OF DESPAIR.  
What appeared to shine visibly through all arguments was that Home Rule was a policy of despair. The Liberals had said: "You have failed. We do not know how to succeed, but we will try something that nobody has tried before." What moral or political right had any Government to embark on such an experimental policy in Ireland, divide it to her base by party conflicts, which during seven centuries English rule had rather increased than diminished?

Representative government never flourished on a soil where homogeneity was wanting. This policy would be madness in dealing with ordinary men, and more than madness in dealing with a race that for centuries had led England.

Lord Salisbury reminded the House of the nation the country held before this terrible

change occurred, when the Liberal party was solely in the hands of Liberal politicians, and not in the hands of deserters. Then, he said, however much they might have disagreed on local and internal questions, he felt sure that on all imperial questions their hearts had beaten as true to the Empire as had the hearts of the Conservatives. Macaulay, when he sat with the Liberals, and Gladstone, when he sat with the Conservatives, had said that they would regard the repeal of the Union as fatal to the Empire, and would never consent to it. If England had told their Lordships that she wanted this horror, the case might have been different; but he believed that it was impossible.

So long as England was true to herself she would not allow this atrocious, this mean, this treacherous revolution. Their Lordships would be untrue to the duty devolved upon them from a splendid ancestry and untrue to their highest traditions if they failed to reject the bill. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Salisbury spoke for an hour and a quarter. His conclusion was marked by quiet eloquence. Some signs of waning vigor were noticed in him, but these are, in part at least, attributable to the oppressive heat in the chamber. The Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, briefly replied to Lord Salisbury.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SLIP OF THE TONGUE.  
The Lord Chancellor then put the motion for the second reading of the bill. He caused some movement by crying: "I think the 'Contents' have it." Very loud and determined was the rival cry: "The 'Contents' have it."

The House divided at midnight, and the result was the rejection of the motion by a vote of 41 to 40.

The Marquis of Waterford voted sitting, and the Earl of Galloway voted while lying at full length on a bench. Lord Headley returned from a hunting expedition on the Zambezi River in time to be in the vote. The announcement of the result was received with laughter and some cheering. The House was then cleared of spectators and adjourned immediately.

RIOTS BY NIGHT AND DAY.  
MOB VIOLENCE IN ENGLISH MINING DISTRICTS.

THE TROUBLES IN YORKSHIRE SPREAD TO OTHER COUNTIES—TWO STRIKERS KILLED BY TROOPS—RIOTERS BURNING AND DESTROYING PROPERTY.

London, Sept. 8.—Another striker has died of wounds received in the fight at Pontefract last night. The strikers throughout the Pontefract district are in a sullen and dangerous mood. They have been gathering at several points despite the efforts of police and troops to disperse them. The magistrates throughout the district have called for more troops, as they believe that only by an overwhelming display of force will it be possible to prevent general fighting and great loss of property.

At Hartley, in the County of Northumberland, a magistrate was stoned while he was reading the riot act. He was badly bruised, but received no severe injuries. Many firemen and police who tried to drive back the strikers were cut and bruised. The strikers are threatening more trouble.

In the Shireliff, Dossbury and Nottingham districts the labor agitators are hard at work fomenting trouble. At the meetings held this morning near all three cities the temper of the strikers favored extreme measures against the military. More troops have come to these districts to restore order, and special policemen are being drafted with all haste into the service. At Nottingham, where the strikers are making their ugliest threats, the police will be reinforced with several companies sent from London.

In the neighborhood of Wakefield in the West Riding of Yorkshire the mine owners are panic-stricken. Last night the rioters went from pit to pit, wrecking the buildings and often setting fire to the ruins. The damage done before daybreak amounted to thousands of pounds.

Troops were called for this morning by the authorities, as rioters had gathered near the town and the police were too weak to disperse them. Soon after noon a mob of strikers began to pillage shops and taverns in the suburbs. The troops had not arrived, and the police were scattered by the rioters. The whole district around the town is now in the hands of the miners. The liquor shops have been plundered, and many of the miners are drunk. The respectable residents of Wakefield are terrified, and repeated requests for troops have been made by the authorities, who fear that in the absence of a strong force the whole town may be given over to pillage.

In Mossley, near Southalf, a party of dragoons and infantry marched into Dossbury late this afternoon. Cavalry, supported by mounted police, started for Hartley, near Leeds, and a small force of foot for the rioters who were wrecking the Whiteley colliery.

Disputes from Pontefract this morning said that one miner was killed and another mortally wounded in the fight between the troops and the strikers.

The rioters were out all night, destroying property and fighting the military and police. They burned a railway bridge over the colliery. The railway to Lord Masham's property. The full military and police force was on duty without pause until 8 a. m. today. At 5 o'clock the rioters had been brought under temporary control. Most of the troops have been scattered, and they are likely to reassemble at any hour.

CONCESSIONS BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.  
EXCEPTIONAL LAWS ENFORCED IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Metz, Sept. 8.—Emperor William has ordered that, in view of the loyalty manifested by the people of Alsace and Lorraine during his visit, all the exceptional laws enforced in the two provinces since the war shall be abolished. After the announcement of the order, Chancellor von Caprivi and Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, held a long conference, presumably as to the details of its execution.

REPORT OF EMIN'S DEATH CONFIRMED.  
LETTERS RECEIVED FROM AN OFFICER OF HIS EXPEDITION—800 ARABS KILLED AT NYANGUE.

London, Sept. 8.—Letters just received in England from an officer of Emin Pasha's expedition confirm the report of the murder of Emin, and announce the finding of a box of Emin's dispatches written just before he was murdered. This box is now on its way to England.

The letters describe in detail the capture of Nyangue, which was stormed on March 4. The Arabs lost 800 men, while only two Europeans were killed.

TO PROTECT RIO JANEIRO.  
FOREIGN ADMIRALS DECIDE TO PREVENT ITS BOMBARDMENT BY REVOLUTIONARIES—A PROTEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Paris, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that, at the instance of the French commander, the foreign admirals have decided to prevent the bombardment of the city by the revolutionary squadron.

Department to cable orders to the Charleston, when her commander reports her arrival at some South American port, directing the vessel to proceed immediately to Brazilian waters. The Charleston was last heard from at Barbados, whence she departed on her cruise to the Pacific, with the intention of touching at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro. The vessel may be at Rio at this time, but her arrival has not been reported to the Department.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.  
THERE HAVE BEEN EIGHTEEN DEATHS THERE—THE PLAGUE IN OTHER PLACES.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Varna says: Despite the silence maintained by the Turkish authorities, there is no doubt that the cholera is spreading in Constantinople. Up to the present time thirty-two cases and eighteen deaths have been reported there. The epidemic is declining in the Rumanian towns on the Danube.

During the forty-eight hours ended on Wednesday, ten fresh cases and nine deaths occurred in Galicia, and in Hungary forty-nine new cases and thirty-one deaths were reported.

In Mannheim yesterday one fresh case was reported.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Although reports from abroad indicate an outbreak of cholera in London, the Marine Hospital service has received no word corroborating them. The condition of affairs in this country is as good as could be desired. The epidemic was found in the city of New York, as the last vestige of yellow fever has been suppressed.

Commodore Robertson, at Hamburg, today informed Surgeon-General Wyman that the Hamburg Cholera Commission officially reported that the English steamer Gallia, which left Rotterdam on Tuesday, arrived at Hamburg on Thursday with six suspected cases on board, and in one of them cholera was found. The authorities are taking every precaution against the disease.

THE MAIDEN RECORD BROKEN.  
LUCANIA, THE NEW CANARDIER, CAME CLOSE TO THE WESTWARD FIGURES.

SHE WAS ONLY ONE HOUR AND TWENTY-TWO MINUTES BEHIND THE PARIS'S GREAT VOYAGE AND MADE A REMARKABLE TRIP FOR A NEW VESSEL.

The sister of the Campanian, the giantess Lucania, came whirling past the island last night breaking all maiden records. She made the trip from Dunk's Rock to Sandy Hook Lightship in the estimated time of 5 days, 15 hours and 46 minutes. This is the most phenomenal performance ever made by a vessel on her maiden trip. The swift Campanian, the pride of the Cunard line, had established a new record for maiden voyages when she steamed over the westward course in 6 days, 8 hours and 24 minutes. The Campanian was at that time somewhat delayed by fog, and her machinery was not tried to its fullest power. The Lucania, on the maiden voyage which she finished last night, came within only 1 hour and 22 minutes of equalling the record made by the fleet American liner, Paris, which in her first voyage, on the 12th of May, 1892, made the trip from Dunk's Rock to Sandy Hook Lightship in 5 days, 14 hours and 21 minutes.

The Lucania left Queenstown on Sunday afternoon at 1:45 p. m. To have equaled the record of the Paris she should have reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:24 p. m. yesterday. She was 11 p. m. when the observer at Fire Island saw the light of the Lucania flashing from the signal number south-east of the island. The Lucania was sighted shortly after leaving Queenstown by a vessel which reported that the new Canardier was speeding over the westward pathway at the rate of 21 knots an hour. On her trial trip the Campanian attained an average hourly speed of over 21 knots.

The agents of the Cunard line do not think that the record trip of the Paris is such a remarkable voyage for a vessel like the Lucania, and they expect to reduce the time of the journey of the Lucania to the five and a half days which the maiden trip of a decade ago used to require.

The Lucania is the counterpart of the Campanian, and hergethoughts have been able to profit by the experience gained in the construction of the older vessel. So far, the record of the Paris remains unbroken, yet it is a question of a few weeks before the Lucania may take every laurel from the swift American liner. The Lucania approaches the great Eastern in size, and is a fine vessel, with an extreme breadth of 65 feet 4 inches, and a depth of 42 feet. Her gross tonnage is 12,000 tons, and she is fitted with two sets of the most powerful triple expansion engines, each capable of indicating a horsepower of 10,000 to 12,000.

Yesterday was a day when records were smashed and shipbuilders' egos were inflated. The new Canardier, the Lucania, was sighted yesterday morning. The big Canardier beat her own best record of 5 days, 14 hours and 21 minutes for the westward passage, and the Lucania narrowly missed dethroning the Paris as the queen of the westward sea.

THE CAMPANIAN'S NEW RECORD.  
MADE IN FIVE DAYS, FORTY-FOUR HOURS AND FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Queenstown, Sept. 8.—The Cunard steamer Campanian, Captain Hains, which cleared Sandy Hook bar at 12:14 p. m. on September 8, arrived here at 12 o'clock this morning. Her time was 5 days, 14 hours and 55 minutes. The best previous record for an eastward voyage, made by the Campanian last May, was 5 days, 17 hours and 42 minutes.

The Campanian's daily run on her last trip was 62, 58, 59, 64, 69 and 60 miles.

Patrick Canty, a steerage passenger, died on Monday.

The officials at the Cunard Line office in Bowling Green were jubilant yesterday over the splendid performance of the Campanian. The time of the Campanian is given in private dispatches as 5 days, 14 hours and 55 minutes, the same figures sent by the United Press correspondent at Queenstown. This time is nearly 5 hours better than that ever made by steamers of other lines, and 2 hours and 45 minutes better than the Campanian's own best record. Vernon H. Brown & Co. say that the Campanian has not shown half her capabilities as a record breaker.

MINE OWNERS STIRRED UP.  
NEWS OF THE MESABA RANGE CONSOLIDATION CREATES SOME COMMOOTION.

Duluth, Sept. 8.—It is a royal battle between Duluth now. No one had had a detail of the Mesaba range consolidation between the Duluth and New-York interests been telegraphed over the country than the leading officials of the Minnesota Iron Company started for this city. They are to arrive in Duluth to-morrow and proceed by special train direct to the mines at Tower over the Duluth and Iron Range road. The Minnesota Iron Company has become thoroughly alarmed by the consolidation of the Duluth and Iron Range, and the Consolidated owns the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern. The Minnesota owns a fleet of eight steel ships of 25,000 ton capacity, and the Consolidated controls the American Steel Barge fleet of 70,000 tons capacity.

ECHOES OF THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.  
GREAT CROWDS ON THE RAILROADS HEAD QUARTERS ESTABLISHED AT LYNN AND SYRACUSE.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8 (Special).—The Encampment visitors have nearly all departed, and the city shows the depletion. The large number of persons brought here by the railroads during the days of the excursion rates is as follows: Big Four, all divisions, 48,688; Pennsylvania lines, 6,522; Monon, 39,229; Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, 15,369; Lake Erie and Western, 21,190; Peoria and Eastern, 12,721; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 24,455; total, 244,377.

Commander-in-Chief Adams and President Mink of the Woman's Relief Corps, today issued their first official orders, establishing headquarters for the Grand Army at Lynn, Mass., and at Syracuse, N. Y., for the corps. Mrs. Margaret Ray Wickens, retiring president of the Relief Corps, today received a present of a solid silver sword, valued at \$75 in gold, in recognition of her services and her fifteenth birthday.

LIZZIE HALLIDAY'S PAST.  
LIGHT ON ALLEGED CRIMES.

IMPORTANT ENTRIES FOUND IN A DIARY KEPT BY THE MURDERED HUSBAND.

THE WOMAN MAY HAVE KILLED HER STEPSON JOHN AND ALSO A MAN IN BELFAST—BUT L. OF HALLIDAY AND SARAH JANE McQUILLAN—THE ACCUSED WOMAN LODGED IN MONTICELLO JAIL—CROWDS VISIT THE SHANTY.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 8 (Special).—Lizzie Halliday, who is accused of the butchery of two women and one man at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, is at this moment safely locked up in the jail at Monticello, the county seat of Sullivan County, where she was taken today from Burlington. Sarah Jane McQuillan, the daughter of Margaret McQuillan, whose body has been in the keeping of D. A. Vaninwigen, the undertaker at Bloomingburg, since it was found covered up in the basement of the Halliday farmhouse, was buried today. A dispatch came from Thomas McQuillan, the girl's father, who lives in Newburg, to hold the body until Saturday, when he would make an effort to be present, but the undertaker could not do this, so the burial took place today in the little cemetery not far from the village of Bloomingburg. The fact that Thomas McQuillan was not present to identify in person the bodies of his murdered wife and daughter was much commented upon by everybody until it was learned that he was an old and enfeebled man, to whom the shock occasioned by the news had proved very high fatal. The two burials were, however, made at his expense. In a month or two he will have the bodies removed to Newburg.

Charles Hicham, of this place, while looking about the Halliday house picked up an old memorandum book, which he took away as a memento of the tragedy. Upon looking through it several important entries were found. One leaf was folded over and pinned down. It was inscribed, "Lizzie Halliday's crimes." On the inside this entry appeared: "Burnt barn, May 26, 1891. May 6, 1891, the house was burnt. Paul Halliday, May 21, 1891."

James Halliday said today that Lizzie Halliday had recently tried every means in her power to entice his wife's sister into the Halliday shanty. James admitted that he had been on bad terms with his father, and said that he had never even spoken to his stepmother. He declared that he was satisfied that his crippled brother John had been murdered by his stepmother. His theory was that she had killed John with an axe, had dragged the body into the cellar of the house and burned the building to cover up her crime. James asserted that the bedding on which his brother's body was found was only searched, and he thought this proved that John could not have been burned to death.

The whole country around the place where the crimes were committed is still wrought up to an intense pitch of excitement, which seems aggravated rather than allayed by the arrest and committal of Mrs. Halliday. The people here talk of scarcely anything else. It was difficult to obtain a hack here to go to Burlington, every lively stable keeper in the city having hired out almost all his conveyances to summer visitors, who were passing and repassing one another all day on the way to and from the ill-fated farmhouse. People swarmed today from Newburg and the surrounding towns to look at the house, while for Sunday every hack in Middletown has been beset by curiosity-seekers, for the most part bent upon the same aim pilgrimage.

Robert Halliday, the murdered man's oldest son, drove over today to the ill-fated spot, from his farm at Ballsville, six miles away, to attend the funeral of his father, who was buried in the cemetery at Walker's Valley by the Peter J. O'Connell Post, No. 511, G. A. R., of which organization he was a member. The house and farm, on which there is a mortgage of \$250, were leased to Robert on October 15, 1892, while Lizzie Halliday was in the asylum, and he came into the afternoon to obtain possession of the house. The reporter had a long talk with Robert, who lived for a little time in the old farm shanty with his father after the latter married the woman who afterward killed him. It was on at Robert's two daughters, Minnie or Louie, whose description it was thought fairly well that of Sarah Jane McQuillan, the murdered girl. Neither Minnie nor Louie had been heard of for a long time, and many supposed that one of them might have been a victim of the death bullets. They were not heard from until today, and this induced many of the neighbors to renew the search in a deep well near the house which old Paul Halliday, however, received a dispatch from his children today, which stated that they were safe with relatives in Providence, R. I.

On the first time since the discovery of the bodies a detailed account of the lives of the murdered man and his wife was learned. Robert Halliday, who was born in Ballynenny, County Antrim, about eighty years ago, and was married long before he came to America. He settled first in Providence, and after working for several years on "The Providence Journal" and accumulating a little money, he moved to Middletown, where he obtained employment in a match factory, and subsequently in Wheeler, Madden & Clement's foundry. He bought a lot and built a house at the foot of South-st., which he traded later on for a farm at Eight and a Half Station, on the Erie Railroad. After staying there two years he made another trade, getting in exchange this time the house and farm near Walker's Valley, where he lived for the last thirty years, and where his dead body was dug up on Wednesday. He enlisted on August 12, 1862, in Company K, 124th New-York Volunteers, and served until June 2, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was wounded on May 3, 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, and two subsequent battles. A pension was granted him in 1866, and the amount was increased on different occasions since then. He was receiving \$12 a month when he died. The pension certificate, which it was believed Lizzie Halliday had either hidden or destroyed, was discovered yesterday in the safe of Mr. Wolf, who had handed it over to Robert. The first wife died seven years ago.

Was Lizzie Halliday a gossip, or did you father pick her out of a gossip, and as has been said, the reporter asked Robert.

No, he answered, emphatically: "there is not one word of truth in that. He hired her from the intelligence office of Mrs. Smith, in Water-st., Newburg, and he lived with her as his house-keeper for a good while before he married her. They were married in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Middletown. They were married a year when she burned the house in which my brother Johnny lost his life, and then she was committed to the asylum at Middletown. From there she was transferred to Auburn, and later still to that she had an uncle in the safe of Mr. Wolf, who had handed it over to Robert. The first wife died seven years ago."

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the little courtroom handcuffed she refused to lodge an inch. Constables Scott and Nicholson lifted her into the buggy, and John E. Bennett taking the reins they sped over the mountains to the county town. The crowd of men and women who surrounded the vehicle scowled fiercely at her, but the prisoner took their evil looks with indifference, the utmost unconcern. Willing hands today tore up all the boards in the rooms of the old farmhouse, but no new discovery was made. The inquest on the bodies of the two women will be held to-morrow in Burlington, and in the case of Paul Halliday on Monday.

WOMEN KILLED IN RUNAWAYS.  
TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS NEAR THIS CITY.

AN OLD LADY THROWN WITH FEARFUL FORCE TO THE SIDEWALK AT MONTCLAIR—ANOTHER, HER HORSE FRIGHTENED BY THE CROWD FROM GUTTENBURG.

LEADS TO INSTANT DEATH.

Mrs. T. James, of Chicago, eighty years old, was killed in a runaway accident at Montclair, N. J., yesterday morning. Her daughter, Mrs. West, wife of Herbert West, a dealer in tailors' goods at No. 39 Mercer-st., this city, was seriously injured. Margaret, eight years old, daughter of Mrs. West, escaped uninjured because she fell upon her mother in the street. At 8 o'clock the three were driving from the station, whither they had taken Mr. West for New-York. They were in a two-seated hack, drawn by a horse that was considered gentle. Mrs. West had the reins.

In front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in North Fullerton-ave., the horse shied and a wheel of the wagon struck a small laundry sign at the curbstone. This started the horse, and he ran up to the junction of Church-st. and Union-st. An old woman, who was midway on the long crosswalk near the First Presbyterian Church, waved her hand and screamed, for she thought the horse would run upon her. The horse whirled to one side and dashed toward Church-st., but straight for an iron lamp-post in front of the church entrance. Mrs. West and her mother screamed, for they saw their danger. A few seconds later the front part of the hack struck the post. The horse broke loose and ran up Church-st., and the rear part of the wagon lurched over the front part, hurling Mrs. James, Mrs. West and the little girl into the street. The child fell on her mother, who was unconscious, and was not injured. Mrs. West and Mrs. James were carried into Dr. Love's office in Church-st. and there Mrs. James, whose skull was fractured, died in twenty minutes after she was placed on a lounge.

Mrs. West was seriously bruised, but her skull was not fractured. Mr. West, who was telegraphed for, arrived at Dr. Love's office at noon, and then Mrs. West was removed in an ambulance to her home.

Mrs. James came from Chicago to Montclair three months ago to visit her daughter, and she had arranged to start for Chicago next Thursday morning. Mrs. West is out on the face and head and may be disfigured, but she will recover.

Three runaway accidents occurred in North Hudson, N. J., on Thursday evening. One resulted fatally. Mrs. Wolf, of this city, an aunt of ex-Governor Wood, died of the shock of the Union, Conn., killed outright. Her horse took fright in Bergen-st. from the crowd which was coming to the Guttenburg racetrack. Mrs. Wolf tried to stop the horse, but could not. So she jumped from the carriage and was instantly killed. Her horse was taken in charge by relatives.

Mrs. Patrick Tighe, of No. 312 First-st., Hoboken, was the victim of the second accident. She was riding in Westhewen Boulevard with William Ryan, also of Hoboken. Ryan stopped to get some cigars and left Mrs. Tighe alone in the carriage. The horse became frightened and dashed down the Boulevard and into a telephone booth. Mrs. Tighe was thrown out of the carriage and sailed through the air for about ten feet, landing on the car tracks. She was a miracle, she did not break her neck. After the doctor worked over her about an hour in the Westhewen Police Station, Mrs. Tighe regained consciousness.

The third runaway was in West-st., Frederick Lamore's horse, became frightened by a blast made of a sewer undergoing construction near by. Lamore was thrown out, his collarbone broken and scalp cut open.

His wife, who was sitting in the carriage, was thrown out, and her head struck the ground. She was killed outright. In the first of the occupants of one of the carriages, which was smashed into pieces, had a narrow escape from being killed. Mr. McManis, of Gravesend, was driving with a woman. The horse took fright in the West Drive and both occupants were thrown to the ground and bruised severely. The horse, during the disaster, worked over the whole of the trees and posts. It was finally captured by George Burns, a Park employee.

Shortly afterward, Michael McManis, of No. 142 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, while driving in the Park Drive, was run into by a vehicle, whose occupants could not be found, and was thrown from his carriage. The frightened horse ran out of the park and down the street. Mr. McManis was badly bruised from the accident. He was taken to the hospital, but he was not recovered.

Two other persons were injured. One was a woman, who was thrown from her carriage and was badly bruised from the accident. She was taken to the hospital, but she was not recovered.

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